



SSTL Contribution to NDU Spacepower Symposium

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26 April 2007

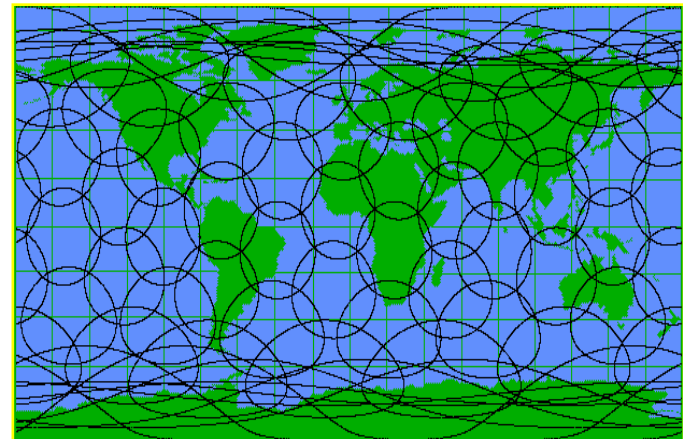
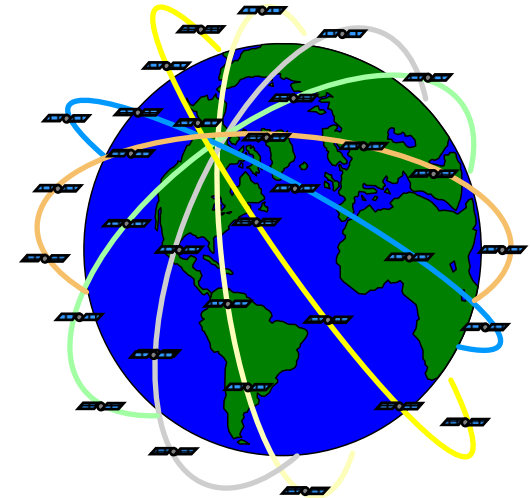
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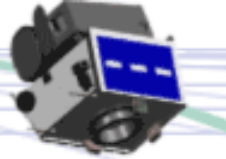


To what degree can opportunities and developments in space serve to capture the imagination and attention of citizens and policymakers in a way that will significantly expand current levels of effort in research, development, or operations?



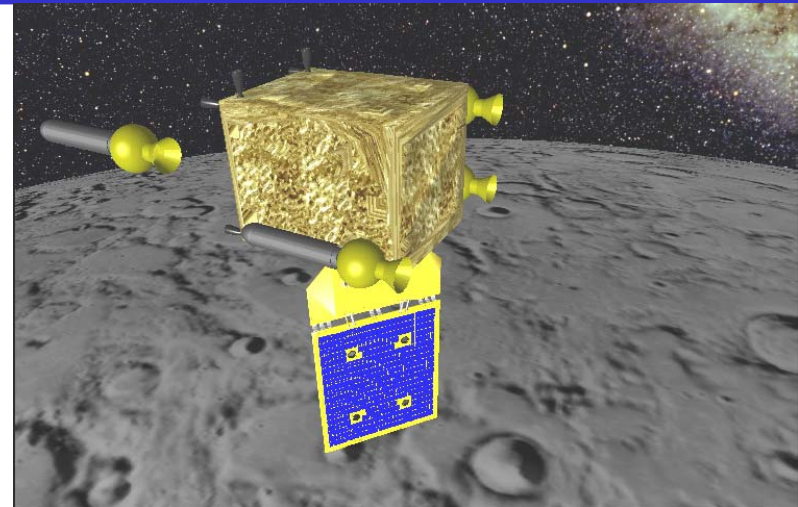
- The power and value of PC computers was massively enhanced when they were networked in the World Wide Web
- Similarly, the true value of small satellites, (the PC's of space), will be realised when they are fully "networked" via inter-satellite links into a "space internet"
- To date, inter-satellite links have been used on a limited number of systems
- In the future, it will be conventional to provide intersatellite links for all satellites
- The space enterprise will become much more responsive as a result, meeting the deadlines demanded by the news media, for example





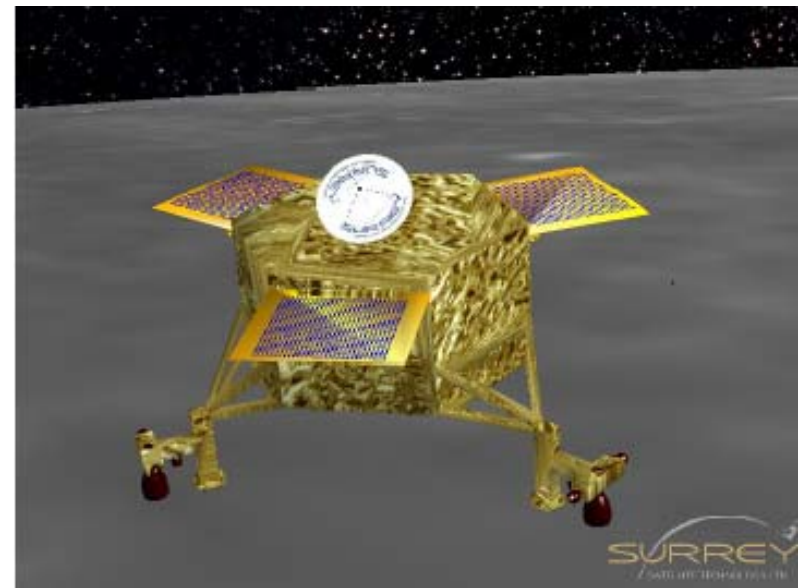
MoonLITE

- A **polar orbiter** for communication, navigation and orbital remote sensing
- **Multiple micro-penetrators** (3-10 kg each) for far-side, near-side, and South pole deployment providing in-situ geophysics & geochemistry
- **Launch in 2010-11**



Moonraker

- **Small lander** for near-side geophysics & geochemistry
- **Micro-rover** for surface mobility (<1 km range) and multiple-site sampling
- **Launch in 2013-14**





Lunar Missions

Mars Mission

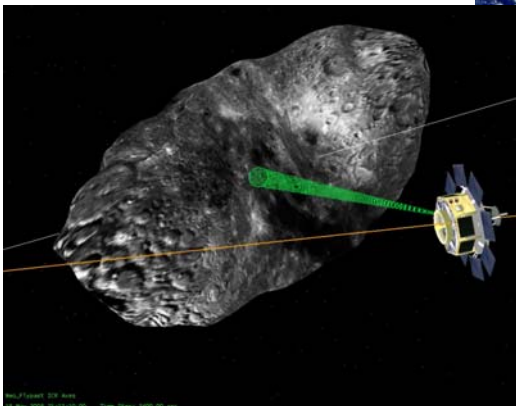
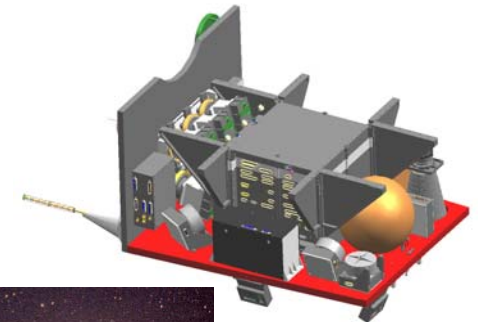
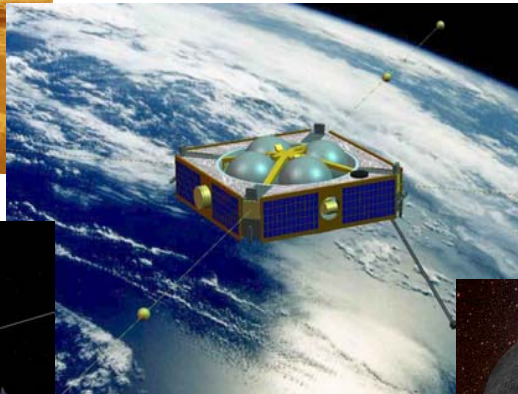
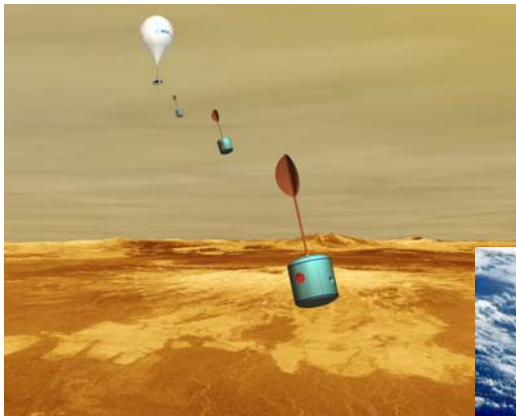
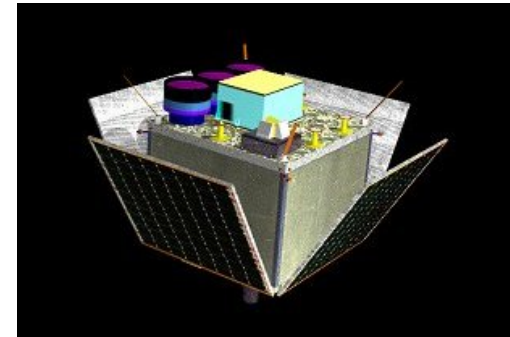
Venus Mission

NEO Mission

Formation flying science experiments

High Delta-v nanosatellites

Small space-based telescopes





- Massive investment in space tourism
 - Sub-orbital
 - Orbital
- Governments will shortly lose the technological lead in space, (as in the telecommunications sector), if indeed they have it today
- Lower entry costs means that there is increasing potential for non-governmental players to develop satellite systems





Which is more likely, that space development and operations will serve to bring nations together or act as a point of hostile confrontation and conflict? Why?



- Lower entry costs means that more nations will invest in space and so have a vested interest in maintaining access
- Increasing realisation that much of modern society relies in some way on space capabilities
- PAROS-type treaties could help to preserve the space environment
- Frequency coordination process already well established
- Emerging international standards on debris mitigation also a positive sign
- It is in the space industry's own interest to support such initiatives



Novel International Collaboration

- ★ Individual ownership
- ★ Collaborative operation
- ★ Data sharing and exchange
- ★ Mutual data exploitation

Affordable opportunity for real co-operation in space achieving mutual benefit – **global daily imaging capability**

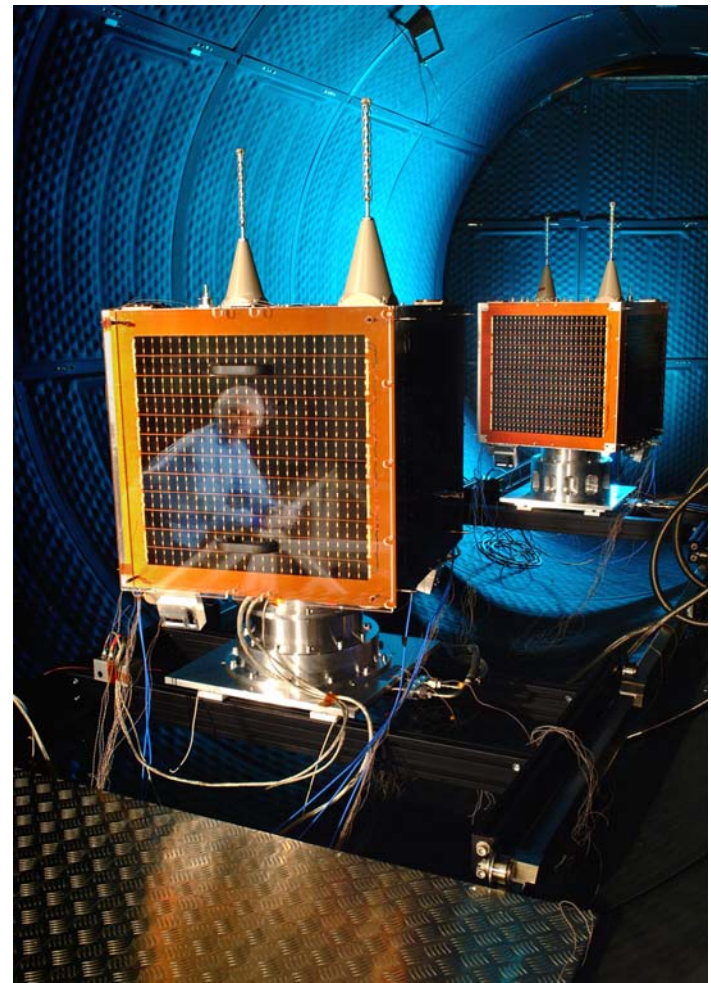


Three launches into the same orbit:

November '02: Algeria

September '03: Nigeria, Turkey, UK

October '05: China, (with TopSat)





Land Cover & Vegetation



Global Science

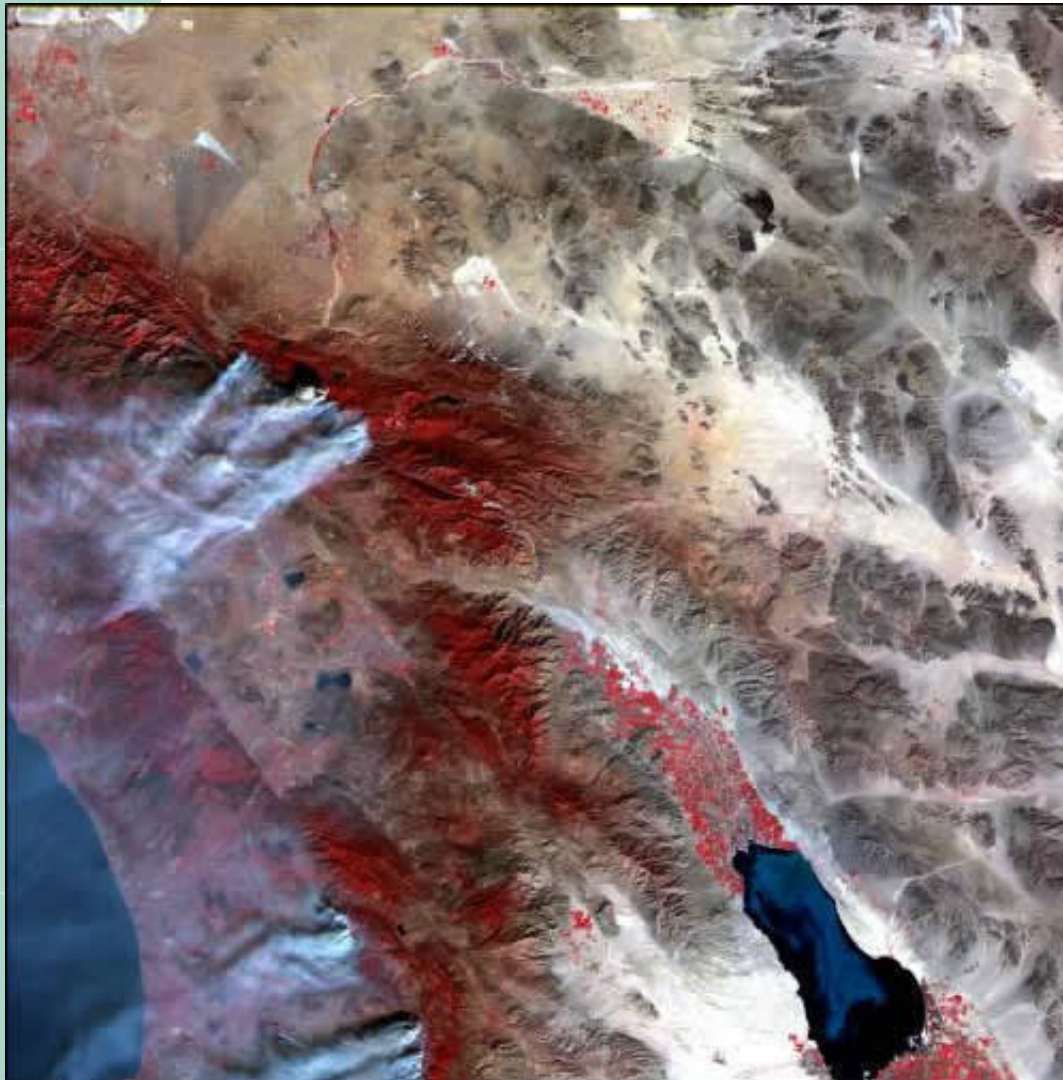


Floods



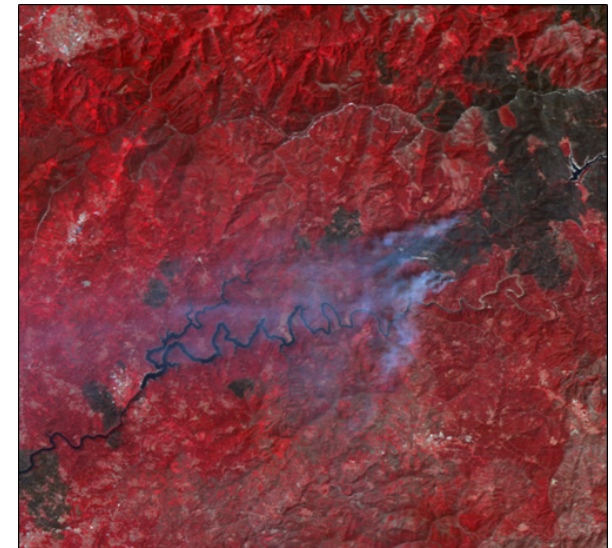
Fire





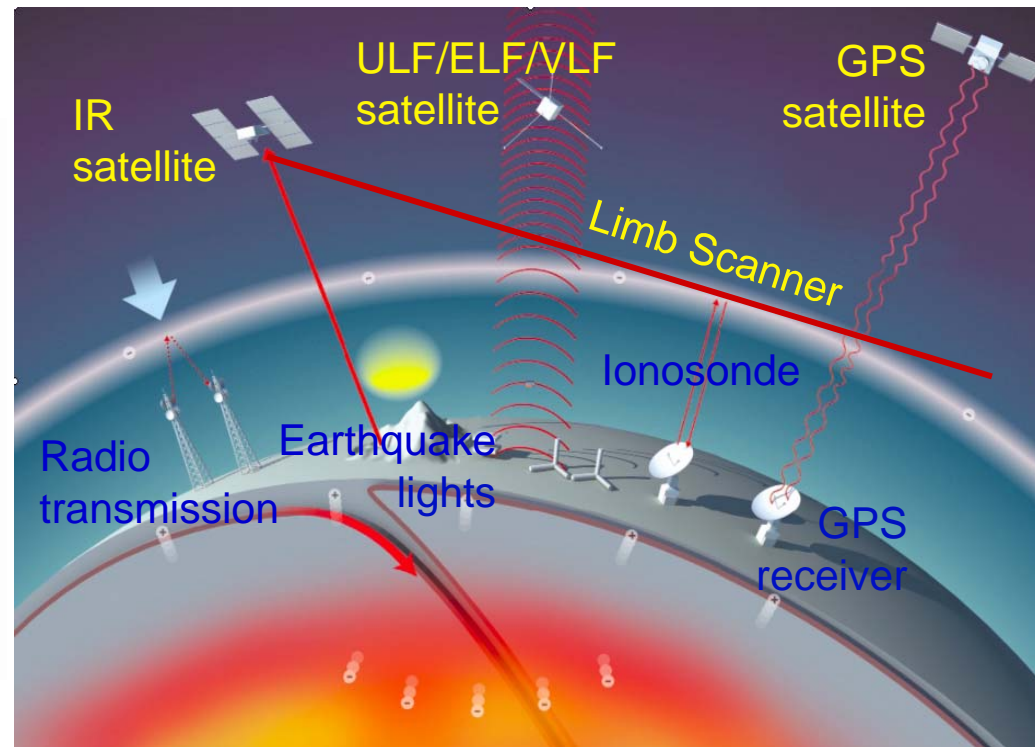
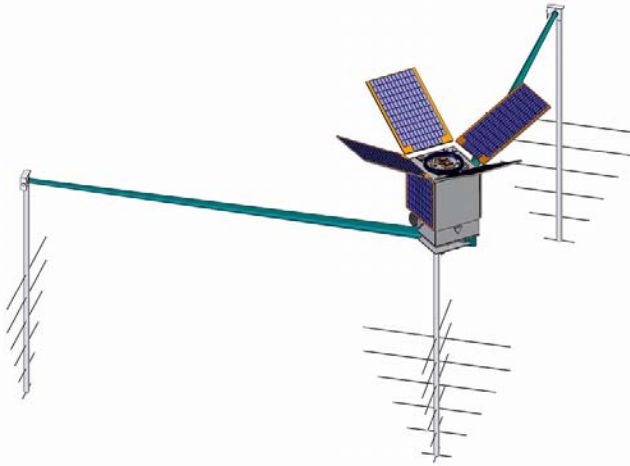
The DMC is being used for burn scar mapping and monitoring active fires

It also has the potential to monitor changes over particular land use elements such as forests for fire risk assessment, given the high frequency of image acquisition





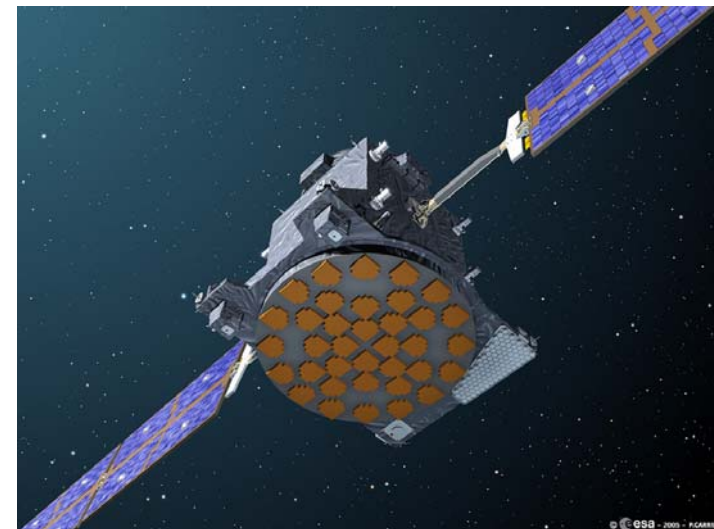
- There is an increasing theoretical understanding of the way that rocks behave under extreme stress
- Theory indicates that low-frequency RF and wide-area IR sensors may allow earthquake prediction





- Central to the operation of a vast array of services including:
 - Coordination of mobile phone networks and pagers
 - Timing of transactions on the financial markets
 - Operations of power grids
 - Precision agriculture
 - Etc.

- Schriever wargame conclusion that US should support the Galileo navigation programme as a back-up to GPS





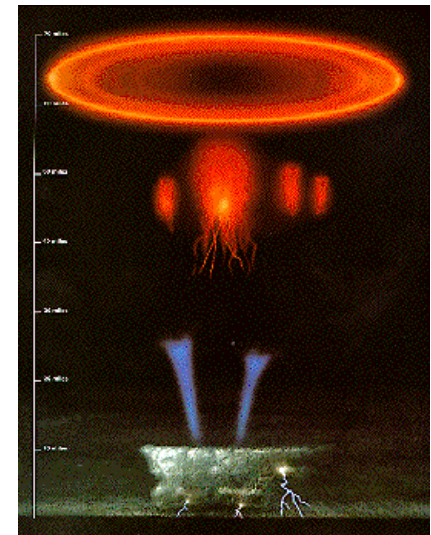
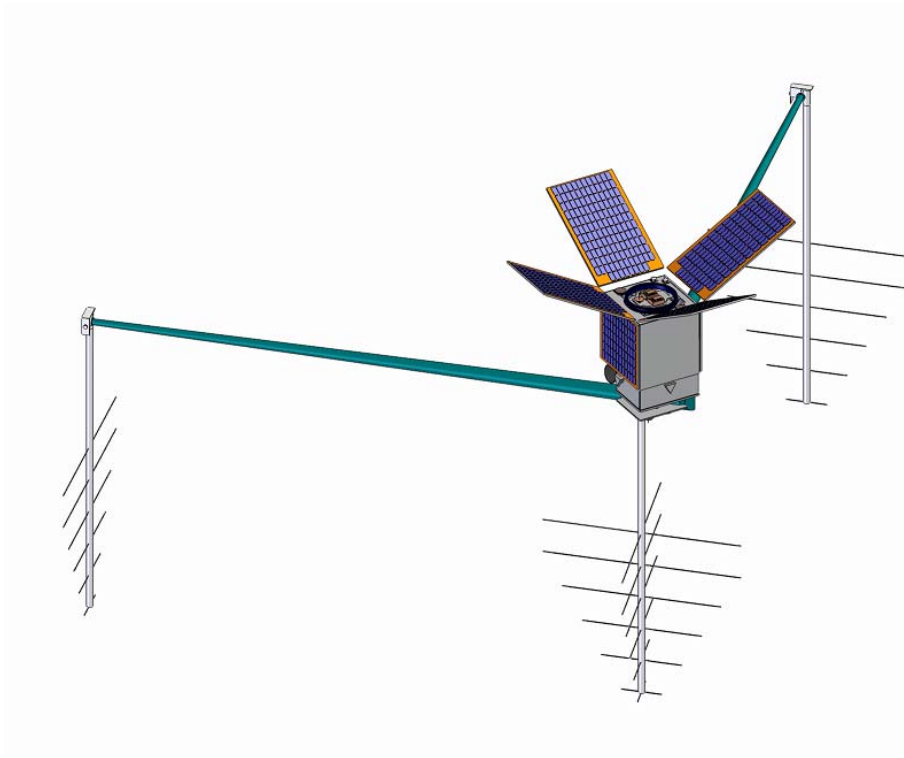
**How would a nationally agreed upon
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trajectory of space development?**

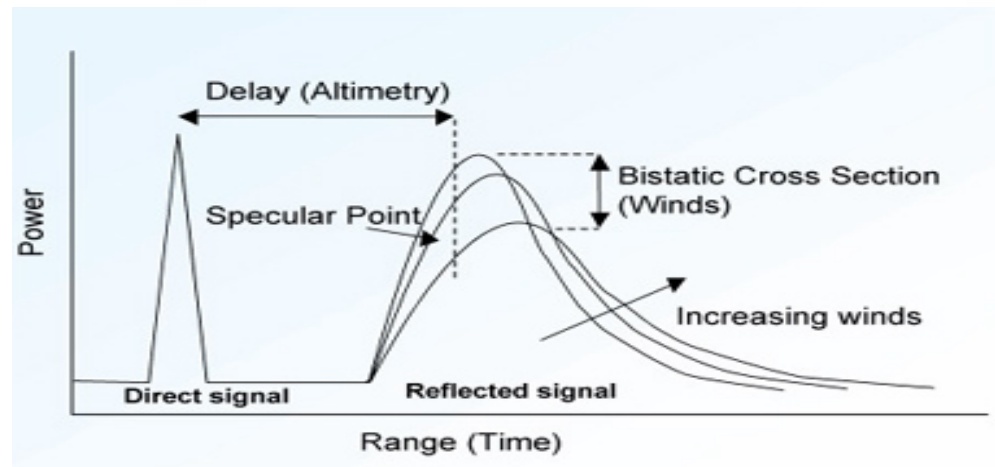
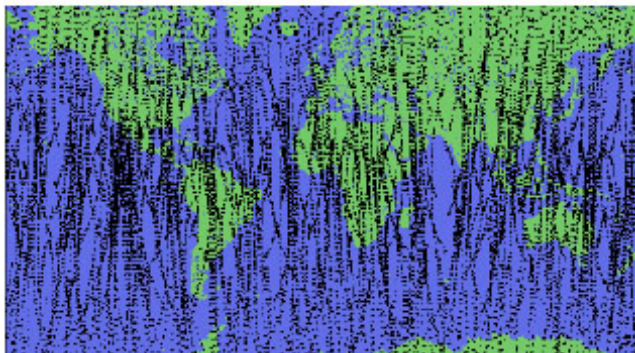
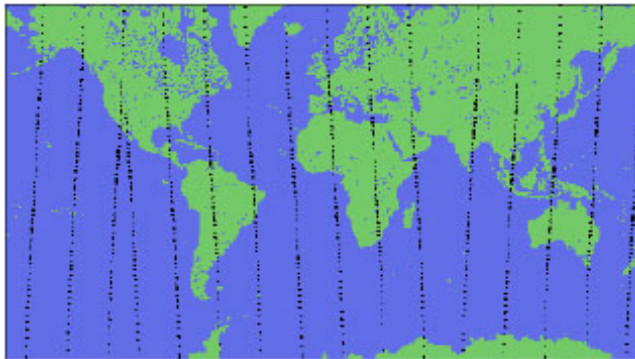
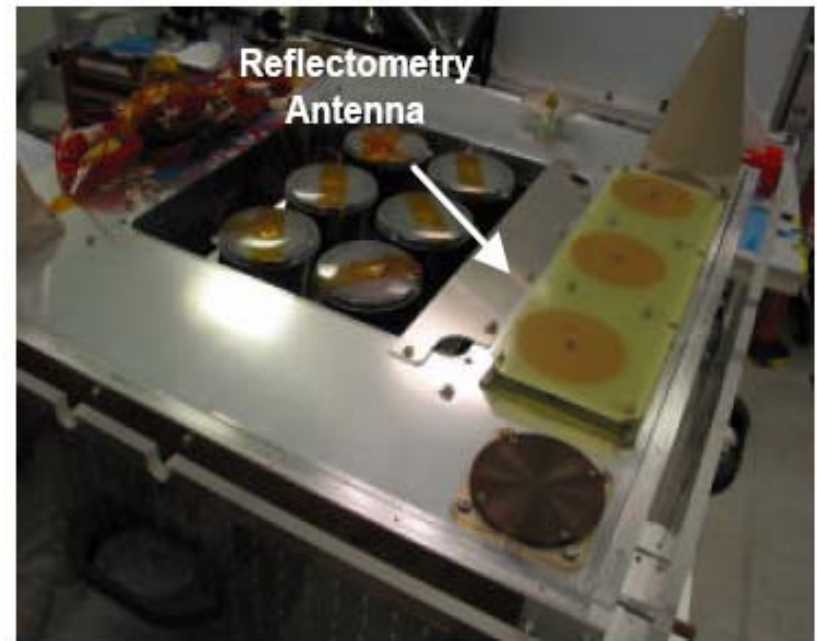
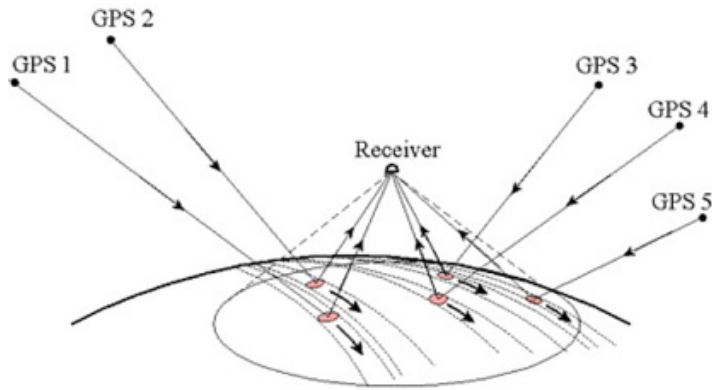


How would an internationally agreed upon spacepower theory influence the trajectory of space development?



- Flight experiment of LANL's new FPGA-based software radio for VHF/UHF spectrum monitoring
- Mission will detect broad-band emission from different types of lightning



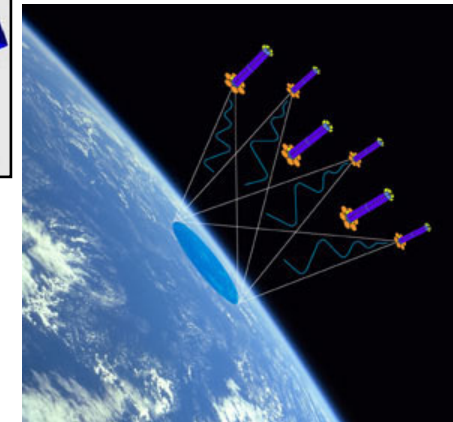
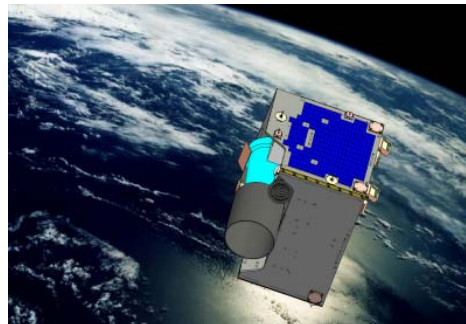
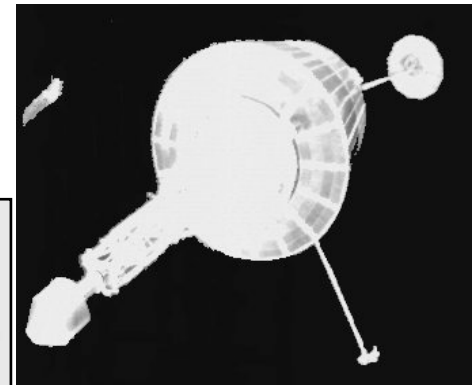
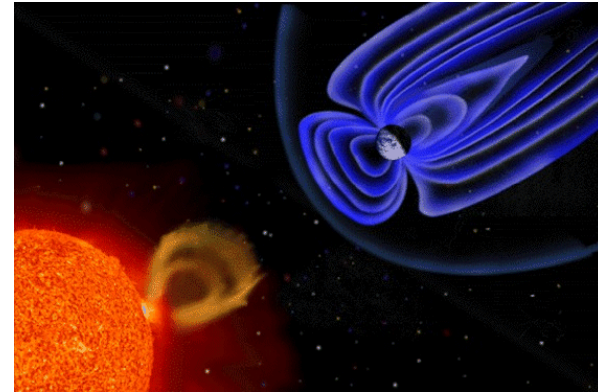


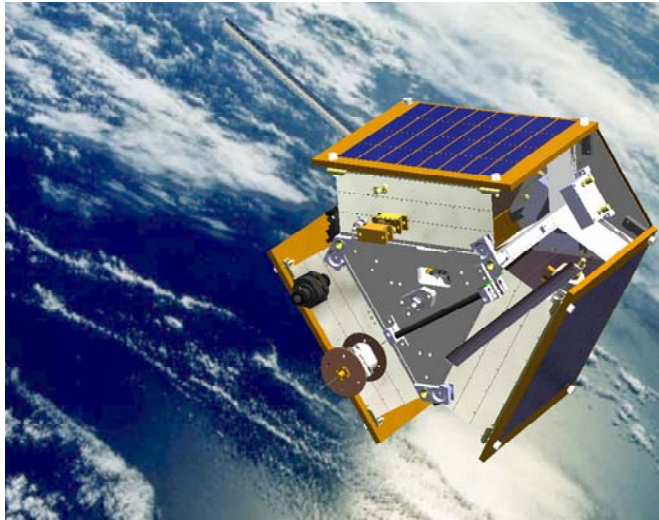


What technologies are available or required to spur global economic development in space?

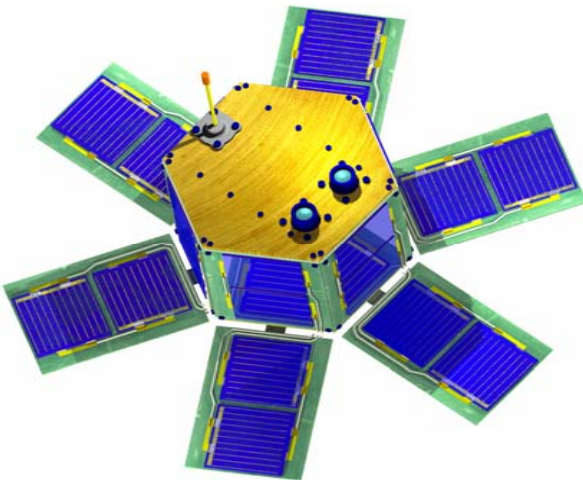


- Cheap Launch
- Nuclear Rockets
 - Sea launch sites
- Solar Monitoring
- Plasma Shields
- Debris Mitigation
- Constellations and Formation Flying
- Space Surveillance
- Stealth





Snap-1



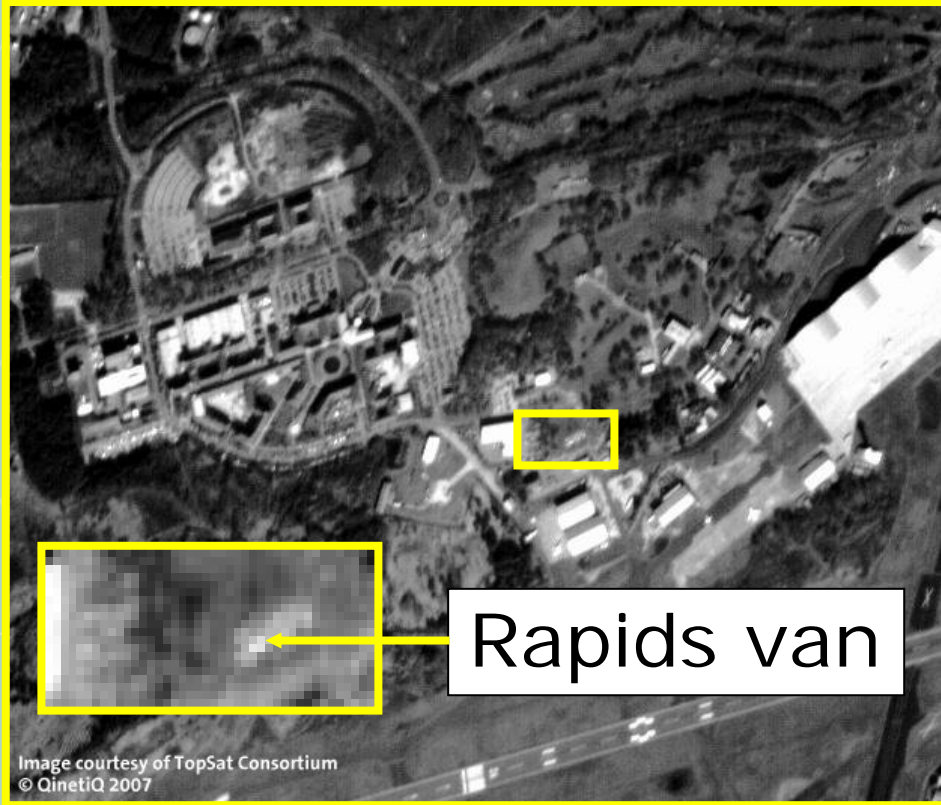
Overall satellite dimensions:
approx. 12 cm diameter by approx.
10 cm height.



Palmsat

▪ **Applications:-**

- Constellations
- Formation flying
- Sparse apertures



Rapids van

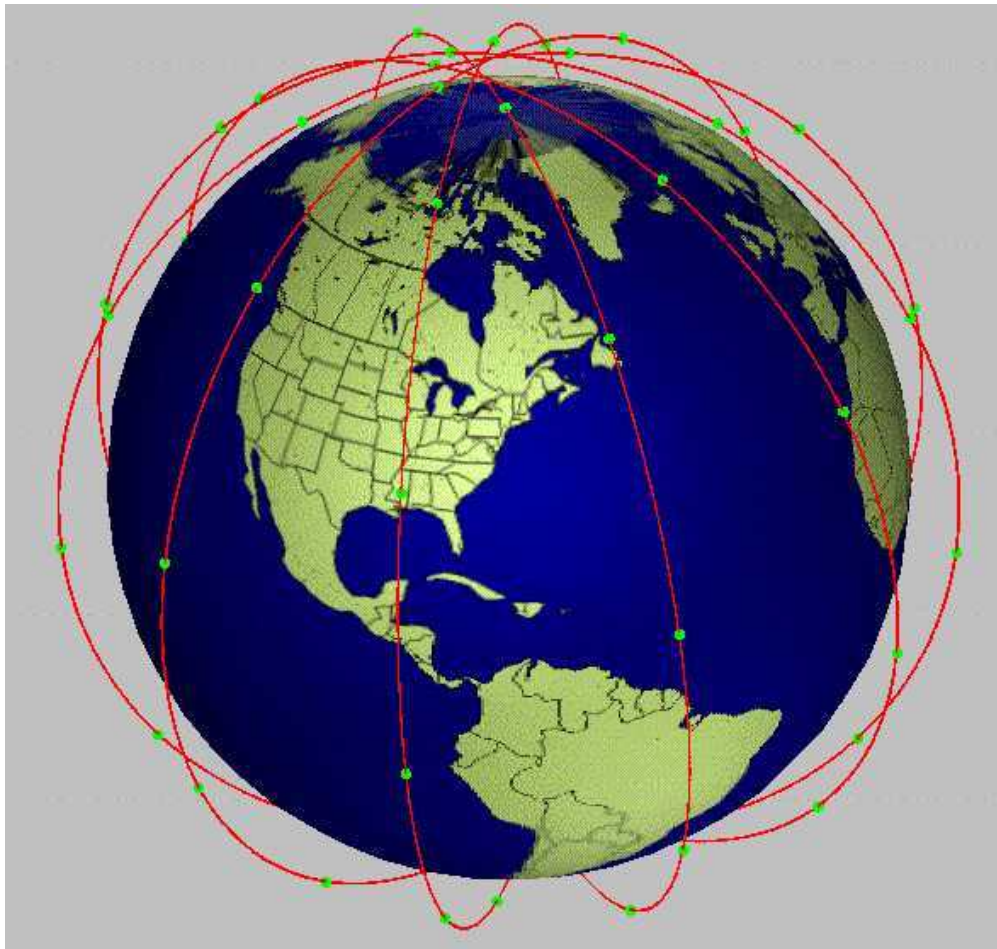
Image courtesy of TopSat Consortium
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End to end timeliness
(Target selection to
image availability) =
36 minutes





- Interacting through satellites could become routine if the costs of handsets falls





**How would future conflict alter
the commercial and economic
promise of space?**



- The results of conflict in space would be that we would “Lose our Virginity”
- Massive commercial investment potential would be lost as investors move away from the space sector
- Huge infrastructure investment potentially lost
- Enormous difficulty in reconstruction of that infrastructure due to global financial crash
- Potential long term barriers to space exploitation and exploration (debris, radiation)



Thank you

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